

British submarine had torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

TWO DESPERATE BATTLES ARE NOW BEING FOUGHT

LONDON, August 22.—Two desperate battles are being fought on widely separated actions of the 400-mile line from the Baltic to Brest-Litovsk, which represents the Russian second line of defense.

The first of these battles is being waged along the Kovno-Vilna line, and the second, and most important, around Brest-Litovsk.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd to-night indicate that the Grand Duke Nicholas is making a determined stand at this, the key fortress of his second line, which already is encircled on three sides by the Germans. According to these dispatches, the great fortified camp is almost within range of the heavy guns which the Germans are bringing up by hundreds and the city forts are subjected to constantly increasing bombardments from the air by great fleets of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

The Austro-German forces, according to official reports, have forced their way across the river and roads both north and south of the fortress, and strong forces are engaged against it from the west. Intense interest is manifested in military circles as to whether the grand duke intends to make a stand here or fall further back, abandoning his second line, and the indications to the minds of military critics are that he will engage the Germans in a decisive battle.

ROAD TO PETROGRAD

ALREADY REPORTED CUT
Two of the three railways upon which Brest-Litovsk and the Russian army operating from that point depend for their supplies are seriously menaced by the Germans. One, the road to Petrograd through Bialystok and Bialystok, already is reported cut in an official statement issued in Berlin, although semi-official advices from Petrograd insist that the line is still in possession of the Russians. The second, leading to Odessa, is threatened by the German advance across the Bug toward Kovel.

The grand duke on this front is faced with the alternatives of meeting the Germans in pitched battle at a time when his forces are suffering from inferior equipment, or of retreating into the vast Pripiat marshes, with the danger of having his forces in the north separated by the wide and weltering swamps from those in the south. It is believed he will choose the former, and the next week will see some of the most decisive events of the war. If he so desires, military experts are of the opinion, he will, for the time at least, have little difficulty in withdrawing his army from Brest-Litovsk, despite the violent German efforts to complete their circle of the fortress.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF BOOTY IS CAPTURED BY GERMANS

BERLIN, August 22 (wireless via Saville).—German army headquarters states that although official figures regarding the booty taken at Kovno in the fall of that fort are not yet at hand, it may be definitely stated that more than 20,000 prisoners were taken, together with more than 400 guns, of which many were of heavy caliber and modern type, as well as an enormous quantity of ammunition. Immense quantities of booty were taken, as well as searchlight apparatus, motor cars, trucks, war material and all kinds of provisions whose value will total up into the millions.

It is evident that the Russians did not expect Kovno to fall at any time in the near future. They offered a stubborn resistance even after the fall of the fortress.

Among the hundreds of troops left behind in the town were those who declared that 10,000 unarmed Russian reserves fled at the last moment from this strongest of Russian fortresses.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE COMES SAFELY TO PORT

MILAN (Via London, Switzerland), August 22.—The Italian submarine Neretti, which left Algiers, having escaped from the Austrian warships. Her crew suffered a nerve-racking ordeal through the fact that the Neretti was compelled to remain under water for seventy hours because of an accident to her machinery, the commander of the submarine and three men of the crew died from exhaustion.

The submerged men worked without rest for the seventy hours, at which time the repairs were completed and the vessel rose to the surface. She immediately headed for an Italian naval base. Two more of the crew died on the way to port.

For a great period of the seventy hours the imprisoned men were without food and were in complete darkness.

The Neretti, when attacked by the Austrians, was compelled to sink below the waves in great haste owing to the superior forces arrayed against her.

HONORS ARE CONFERRED ON SERBIAN SOLDIERS

PARIS, August 22.—On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of King Peter of Serbia, Crown Prince Alexander issued the following proclamation to the Serbian troops:

"Heroes, on this day every Serb feels profoundly grateful to his august king, who nobly, though he risked into the trenches, took up the title of a fallen soldier to defend his country.

"Heroes, I desire to decorate with the star of Kara-Georgievitch, the bravest soldiers of our regiments, orders have been issued to the military commanders to select the candidates for this honor.

"I bestow upon the brave, I confer upon you this high distinction for the immortal services you have rendered your King.

"Long live His Majesty, King Peter."

BRITISH BATTLE LINE NOW 100 MILES LONG

PARIS, August 22.—The Petit Parisien states that the British line in Northern France and Flanders has been lengthened to more than 100 miles. Formerly it was only forty miles long. The total number of troops actually on the firing line is 800,000.

From the sea southward the first army is now the Belgian, then comes the French army, and next the English army. Then comes another French army with the new British army immediately to the south. The

Emperor Makes Entry to Fortress

With Brilliant Suite, Leader of Victorious Armies Visits Burning Novogeorgievsk.

NOVOGEORGIEVSK, POLAND, August 20.—via Warsaw to London, August 22.—The German Emperor, with General Von Falkenhayn, his chief of staff, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, General Von Bessler and a brilliant suite, to-day entered the still burning town of Novogeorgievsk.

Emperor William reviewed in parade part of the troops which took the fortress, and from the crest of the Novogeorgievsk forts thanked the men and expressed gratitude to God.

The Emperor, who stood near the Associated Press correspondent, appeared fresh and strong, despite his arduous duties.

After the parade the correspondent entered Novogeorgievsk, where stores everywhere were burning. The Russians apparently intended to take everything away, but the railroad broke down under the weight of the heavy mortars.

arrival of this new British force extends this front nearly ten miles.

Field Marshal Sir John French is now so well satisfied with the training Kitchener's army is receiving in the British camps that the new troops are being drafted for the trenches straight from the transports.

GERMANS ARE MAKING STILL FURTHER PROGRESS

BERLIN, August 22 (by wireless from London).—General von Eichhorn has made further progress east and south of Kovno, while General von Gallwitz is penetrating further south of the Narew and has crossed the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk Railway, according to an official statement issued to-day.

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO HOLD WHOLE ISSUE OF RAILWAY

LONDON, August 22.—"The whole line of the Grodno-Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk Railway remains in the possession of the Russians," says a Reuter Petrograd dispatch, "but Brest-Litovsk is almost within the zone of gun fire, and frequently is visited by bomb-dropping aeroplanes.

"The Bourgeois Gazette, says German advance guards have appeared near Novosvitsyansk, on the Vilna-Petrograd Railway, were driven back by the Russians."

ATTACKS OF GERMANS COMPLETELY REPULSED

PARIS, August 22.—German attacks on the crest of Soudernach and north of Souchez have been completely repulsed, according to an official statement issued to-day.

THREE BRITISH VESSELS VICTIMS OF SUBMARINES

LONDON, August 22.—German submarines, continuing their efforts to destroy British shipping, to-day sent to the bottom the following ships: The transport ship William Dawson, 254 tons, of Middleboro, blown up and five lives lost.

ADVANCE OF ITALIANS REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

MILAN, August 22.—The Italian advance along the rocky slopes on both sides of the Isonzo is a remarkable achievement. The Austrians were driven from one position after another at the point of the bayonet, and there are rumors that important booty has fallen into the hands of the advancing troops.

Equally severe fighting is in progress in the southwestern area of Montenegro, where the Austrians are making their superhuman efforts to reconquer their lost positions at Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, but the Italians continue to advance, and have occupied a long line of Austrian trenches on the northern slopes.

These two actions go hand-in-hand in the face of difficulties equal to those encountered at Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau, where daily progress also is made, the Italians having taken several Austrian trenches in the Carso hills.

Considerable activity continues in Valstura, where Italian outposts occupied Carziano two months ago, but evidently had to be withdrawn in the face of large forces brought up by the Austrians, and the proximity of the great forts, but the second attempt of the Italians to advance has been successful. Their lines have been pushed up to the valley of the Maso, which leaves Carziano, Canone and Breno in Italian possession.

The Austrian guns were turned on one of their own villages, Pieve di Luvialongo, after it was occupied by the Italians. Despairing of recapturing it, they covered it with a hail of incendiary shells, destroying the church and hospitals.

THANKS TO EMPEROR

German Catholic Bishops Said to Have Sent Him Telegram.

AMSTERDAM, August 22 (via London).—A conference of German Catholic bishops, meeting at Fulda, has telegraphed Emperor William, thanking him for the protection afforded during the war to the "homes and altars" of the Fatherland, according to Cologne dispatches to the Maasbode.

In reply, Emperor William thanked the bishops and said the German people had shown what they could do, trusting in God in the defense of the honor and freedom of the Fatherland.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN REPORTS

Commission Gathering Facts for Congress Has Its Various Findings Ready for Submission.

BODY IS NOT UNANIMOUS

Members Cannot Agree, and Three Separate Sets of Conclusions and Suggestions Are Made Public. Look Into Causes of Social Unrest.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Summaries of the reports, three in number, of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as to findings and recommendations for the information of Congress, were made public here to-night.

The commission, which ceases to exist to-morrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed and the general public. It held sessions for some time ago that they would be unable to agree on a single report, and it is said that none of the reports given out to-night can properly be called a "majority" report.

The personal of the commission follows: Frank P. Walsh, Missouri, chairman; J. R. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Ashton, Illinois, Harris Weinstock, Kentucky, S. Thomas Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers; and John B. Lennon, Illinois, James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. J. Watson, Iowa, representing the employed.

The report of the representatives of the employees, known as the "staff" report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, director of research and statistics for the commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. In connection with this report, these commissioners issued three "supplemental" reports and suggestions, as follows: one by Mr. Walsh, one by Mr. Garretson, and one by Mr. Lennon and Mr. O'Connell jointly.

TWO COMMISSIONERS SIGN WITHOUT RESERVATION

The report of the commissioners regarding the public, and the summary thereof, were signed by Mr. Commons, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Watson. He and Mrs. Harriman signed it without reservation. Commissioners Ashton, Ballard and Weinstock, who were in large part and in part their dissent to it, and the part they dissent to, are expressed in the so-called "Weinstock report," signed by Weinstock, Ashton and Ballard.

The report, as identified as the Manly, or staff, report, is the report of the commissioners for the public, and the Weinstock report, which, among other things, expressed dissent from the findings of the other two reports.

The Manly summary finds "that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources, which include all the others. They are:

"1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

"2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.

"3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication, and in the administration of the law.

"4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations. Remedies are suggested.

On the same subject the Commons report says:

"The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown of the labor law, and the distrust of our municipal, State and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people."

The report outlines a plan for remedying the conditions through the creation of a permanent "industrial commission and advisory council" with comprehensive powers.

The report also dissects from the recommendations that the second report should be legalized, finds that employees have many just grievances, and are thoroughly justified in organizing. It calls for the prime objective of recognizing and dealing with organized labor, as follows: sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, restriction of output, and the use of nonunion made tools and materials, closed shop, contests for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against nonunion workers and the properties of employers, and apprenticeship rules.

Owing to its length it was impossible for the printers to provide the full summary of the Manly report. This latter report consists of three sections, the first of which was given out to-day. The second section will be made public on August 24, and the third section for publication on August 26.

The full text of the three reports, which contain an aggregate of more than 200,000 words, is in the hands of the printer, and probably will not be available to the public for several days. For this reason, summaries were prepared for publication. That of the Manly report was epitomized by George West, director of the employment commission; that of the Weinstock report, by Mr. Commons.

The "supplemental" opinions and suggestions" of Commissioners Garretson, Ashton, Ballard and Weinstock were made public to-day, while those of Walsh, O'Connell and Lennon are expected to be given out at a later date.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED DURING 154 DAYS

The commission conducted hearings during 154 days, and heard 116 witnesses. The latter, 236 in all, were related with the employers, 215 with labor, and 255 were not affiliated with either group.

In addition, there were reports of field agents and investigators of the commission.

FOR SUMMER EXHAUSTION

Take Horford's Acid Phosphate Restores lost strength due to physical or mental exhaustion, nervousness and weak digestion.

ITALY TELLS WHY WAR IS DECLARED ON TURKEY

Rights Have Been Flagrantly Violated and Most Solemn Promises Broken.

PROTESTS ARE OF NO AVAIL

Porte Accepts and Agrees to All Points, Then Immediately Begins Again Its Breaking of Conventions and Treaty Obligations.

PARIS, August 22.—Further details of Italy's circular to her representatives abroad on events leading up to the declaration of war on Turkey, are contained in a Rome Havas dispatch, to-night.

"Regarding flagrant violations of the rights, interests and even liberties of Italian citizens in the Ottoman Empire without the most energetic protestations on this subject presented by the Italian ambassador at Constantinople having any value," the circular says that on August 3, Marquis di Garro, Italian ambassador to Turkey, presented the ultimatum comprising four demands:

"1. That Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut (Syria). 2. That Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighajik. 3. That the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandretta, Haifa and Jaffa. 4. That the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and to facilitate their journey.

EVERY POINT ACCEPTED BY TURKISH GRAND VIZIER

"Before the expiration of the forty-eight hours limit for a reply to the ultimatum, a note from the Grand Vizier accepted every point. The Italian government thereupon sent two ships to Rhodes, instructed to await orders to embark Italians waiting in the ports of Asia Minor above cited.

"However, according to information received by the American consular authorities, to whom Italian interests in the several localities were confided, it appears that the military authorities at Beirut revoked, on August 9, the permission which shortly before had been accorded. A similar revocation occurred at Mersina. It also is stated that the military authorities prevented the embarkation elsewhere in Syria.

"The circular also accuses the Ottoman government of a violation of the Lausanne treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conference with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war.

"Ottoman soldiers, commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and flags, regained Tripoli and Cyrenaica after the treaty. Enver Bey directed that the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1912. Aziz Bey, with 800 Turkish regulars, never left the region until the end of June, 1913. The report in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian government is able to cite the names of over 100 Turkish officers still remaining in Cyrenaica.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED AGAINST ITALIANS

"The circular declares a holy war in 1914 was proclaimed against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senousi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy.

The circular concludes as follows: "In presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government following our ultimatum of August 3, provoked by the evasions of the Ottoman government especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war."

COTTON IMPORTS SMALL

Germany Gets Little Through Holland or Scandinavia.

LONDON, August 22.—In support of the declaration of cotton as contrabrand the Foreign Office issued a statement which purports to show that raw cotton and cotton waste imports into Holland and Scandinavia during May, June and July totaled 17,314 tons, as compared with a normal average of 35,302 tons. Of the latter, however, it is stated that all but 16,257 tons were re-exported.

These figures show, the statement continues, "that during these months the importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace, and it is a fair deduction from this that apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May 1 received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries.

"It is not anticipated that owing to the declaration of cotton as contrabrand there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that the American or Egyptian exporters of cotton will in the future be in a less advantageous position than they have been in the last three months."

HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS IN WAKE OF CYCLONE

YORK, P. A., August 22.—Estimates to-day placed at \$250,000 the damage done by a cyclone which last night cut a swath through the Borough of Hanover, eighteen miles southwest of York. No loss of life was reported.



Benefits Received

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FACTS OF SEIZURE AND RIDE TO DEATH AT LAST REVEALED

(Continued from First Page.)

were probably twenty-eight men in the lynching party.

FRANK STILL LIVING IN HOSPITAL ROOM

The machines left Marietta singly during the afternoon of Monday, and it was shortly after 10 o'clock when the prison farm was reached. After Warden Smith and Superintendent Burke had been called from their homes and handcuffed, the party proceeded to the prison house in which Frank was known to be quartered. Frank was just recovering from the wound inflicted on his throat by William Green, a fellow prisoner, and was unable to move. He was taken to have been returned to the regular sleeping dormitory on Tuesday night. On the night of his death, however, he still was living in the hospital room adjoining the warden's office.

When the lynching party had entered the prison and its members were disarming the outer guards, one of the "trusties" at the prison, who was also on guard duty, quickly blew out an oil lamp burning just outside Frank's door. He also extinguished the dim light burning in the hospital room.

A member of the invading party was quick to see this. He hailed the "trustee."

"Come here with a match," he commanded.

"I haven't got one," replied the convict guard.

"Well, you had better get one d—n quick."

The guard saw the gleam of a revolver, and lay on his back in complying. So far as is known, this was the only semblance of an oath used in Frank's presence. This was in keeping with the determination of the members of the "vigilance committee" to give to their acts a consistent atmosphere of officiality.

STILL LYING IN BED WHEN HIS EXECUTIONERS CAME

Two men entered Frank's room. The noise at the outer door already had awakened the prisoner, but he still was lying in bed when his room was entered by the self-appointed executioners, who were hats well pulled down to meet the automobile goggles, serving the purpose of masks.

"We want you to come with us," Frank was told.

There was neither surprise nor terror in the look he turned upon the four determined men. In silence Frank arose and made as if to dress himself. He still was feeble from the wound he suffered in the Green attack, and swayed a little dizzily.

"Don't bother with the clothes; come just as you are," he was commanded. Unhesitatingly and without appeal of any sort for protection, Frank permitted himself to be handcuffed. Clad only in a sleeping garment, he walked into the prison corridor, a member of the "committee" on either side of him, and was brought up the rear. The night was one of the warmest of the summer.

When the party had reached the prison porch, the leaders thought the progress being made was entirely too slow. It was then that Frank was picked up and carried down the concrete steps of the prison house. It is strenuously denied that Frank was dragged or "bumped" down the steps, and it is also denied that one of the members of the party helped carry him by the hair. In substantiation of this, it is pointed out that when Frank's body was cut down the only mark on it was a slight abrasion of the right arm, caused either by striking the arm against the narrow door of the automobile as he was lifted into the machine at Milledgeville, or may have been due to swaying against the tree as Frank was being lifted to his death.

The ghastly scarred wound in Frank's throat was not opened until the weight of his body had been thrown against the expertly tied hangman's knot placed beneath the right point of the chin.

NO DOUBT IN FRANK'S MIND OF MEANING OF ABDUCTION

There apparently was no doubt in Frank's mind as to the meaning of his abduction, as he was lifted into one of the machines sitting outside the prison farm. He had been fully aware of the threats that had been made against him and of the holding in readiness of the militia several weeks ago, when there is every reason to believe the so-called "execution" first was planned.

Two men climbed into the back seat of the car in which Frank had been placed, one sitting on either side. Another member of the committee was seated beside the chauffeur. They were seven cars in Milledgeville at this time. Only four got back to Marietta, the other three being left behind at Little River as a rear guard. These were the cars which successfully barred those who first started in pursuit of the lynching party.

For seven long, momentous hours Frank sat in the automobile which was carrying him to a death place of which he had no knowledge. It required this length of time to make the journey from Milledgeville to Marietta. The roads were rough and bumpy, but the party maintained a speed of about twenty miles an hour. There was but

one delay—a puncture, which was quickly mended.

Frank's hatless, white-clad figure, erect in the tonneau of the leading car, was in striking contrast to the sombre-hooded men beside him. Although the roads were black and lonely, the glaring electric headlights of the cars following kept the first car brilliantly illuminated. The highways were deserted, however, and the farmhouses passed were dark.

ONLY TWO SYLLABLES LEAVE HIS LIPS

During all this long journey only two syllables left Frank's lips. What his thoughts were can never be known. The men who had determined that he should die left him alone with his meditations.

Soon after he had been placed in the automobile Frank was told he was being taken to his place of execution.

"The courts of Georgia have sentenced you to be hanged, and they never reversed that sentence. It has devolved upon us to carry out the sentence. You men who had determined that he should die left him alone with his meditations.

"Is there anything you would like to say before your execution?"

At first there was no reply. Then slowly and perhaps painfully, the receding wound man shook his head.

"No."

The monosyllabic negative was scarcely audible above the thrum of the racing engine.

For a long time after this the only sound was that of the plunging automobile. Frank again was permitted the seclusion of his thoughts.

Then he was asked if he had killed anyone, and he replied that he had not. This question was not repeated until near the journey's end, and again, it is said, there was no reply.

The final interrogation was: "There is nothing you wish to say?"

"No."

These four questions were the sole conversation in the death car. As day-dawn approached the speed of the cars was increased. It was a full hour after dawn that the four cars drew up just below the gin house on the William Frey place, and stopped at the edge of an oak thicket.

KNOWS DEATH IS NEAR BUT DOES NOT FAULTER

The door of the leading car was opened and Frank was told to step out. He arose with the knowledge that death was near at hand, but did not falter. The big tree which so soon was to be cut down by the automobile, he looked at the other oaks in the thicket, but Frank either did not see or attach any importance to it at first. He walked with firm steps between two of his captors, his eyes upon the ground.

It was while the silent procession was progressing thus that suddenly Frank spoke.

"I love my wife and mother more than I do my life."

The words were uttered to himself rather than for any dramatic effect upon his hearers, but evidently Frank had been pondering that last question as to whether he had ought to say, and this was his answer.

A few moments later the noose had been placed about the tender neck and throat, a handkerchief had been tied loosely about his eyes, there came a pull, a tightening of hempen rope, and Frank's life was at an end.

It was half an hour after the "committee" had completed its "execution" that the dangling body was found, still warm.

GOVERNOR HARRIS ILL

Overworked with Legislature and Frank Lynching Investigation.

ATLANTA, GA., August 22.—Governor Nat E. Harris was confined to his bed to-day, suffering from an attack of indigestion, and his physicians declined to allow callers to see him. The Governor felt the strain of a session of the Legislature recently closed, and for several days has been unable to get on his feet. His work attendant upon the calling of an extra session of the Legislature and preparations for investigation of the Frank lynching came within a few days after the regular legislative session ended.

Campaign Against Alcohol.

MILAN, ITALY, via Paris, August 22.—The authorities to-day withdrew 1,500 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, initiating a campaign against alcoholism. Many places have closed.

Peace

In the Household when you settle the vexed question of what is really good Tea by serving

Ridgways Tea

Your Grocer Has It

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(136)